## **Idaho Criminal Justice Commission** Missing and Murdered Indigent Persons (MMIP) Subcommittee Agenda

December 13, 2021

**Location:** Zoom Call **Time:** 3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Mission Statement: Research and identify current systems and resources dedicated to addressing and combating significant and unacceptable rates of missing & murdered Indigenous persons in the State of Idaho, and among members of Idaho tribes in neighboring states. Identify and seek to implement evidence-based strategies and community-centered practices not currently utilized in the state. Evaluate Idaho's statutory scheme related to MMIP and, if necessary, propose legislation to address and support efforts to curb the current trend.

## **Members Present:**

Daniel Chadwick, Chair, ICJC Public Member Heather Cunningham, Idaho Council on Domestic Violence

Bernie LaSarte, Coeur d'Alene Tribe Kevin Dunton, Retired FBI

Tanea Parmenter, ISP Karee Pickard, Nez Perce Tribe

Audrey Jim, Shoshone Bannock Tribe Jim Woodward, State Senator, District 1

Rafael Gonzales, Acting U.S. Attorney Scott Sergeant, Kootenai County

Members Not Present:

Jenifer Porter, Kootenai Tribe Tai Simpson, Idaho Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Samuel Abrahamson, Coeur d'Alene Tribe Greg Chaney, State Representative, District 10

Observers: John Judge, Second District Judge and Zachery Schoffstall, FBI

Jessica Marshall, Domestic Violence

Staffed by Kelli Brassfield, Idaho Association of Counties

Agenda		Due Date
3:30 p.m.	Call to Order	
	Welcome and Roll Call	
	Approve Minutes for November 15, 2021 Meeting	There was a motion to approve the minutes from November 2021 by Rafael Gonzales and was seconded by Tanea Parmenter. Motion carried.
	Data and Data Collection     HCR 33 Report Data-Jessica Marshall, ICDVVA	HCR33: Purpose was to designate MMIP as a crisis in Idaho. Key Findings: 10.59/100,000 missing persons rate but indigenous is 18.99/100,000. Women are more like to be missing. Half of the missing Idaho indigenous people went missing as adults. Indigenous people are disproportionally represented in deaths attributed to assault and a there is are large variations in how different law enforcement agencies respond. Only about half of the policing agencies use the same manual.  Tracking MMIP (4 databases):  -National Crime Information Center (NCIC) – Federal, State, local, and tribal LE. This is not publicly available.  -ID Missing Persons Clearinghouse – Clearinghouse manager verifies with NCIC, NCMEC, and NamUs.  -National Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) – Clear established protocol for children.  -National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) - This includes specific fields for tribal information.  Recommendations:  All agree on the need for a shared definition of missing, there is a need to standardize law enforcement response to MMIP, need to standardize database tracking for MMIP, and increase agency collaboration and data shearing to mitigate jurisdiction issues.

Agenda	Due Date
Existing Data Collection Systems – Tanea Parmenter -Barriers and Obstacles     FBI Data Collection-Kevin Dunton	There is guide that explains what data to collect for NCIC. The main information requested is to help actually identify the individual that is missing. The system helps to give info to other agencies, such as if an individual has gone missing before.  NamUs is public facing and also has the information of the other two databases. The NCMEC is for children. It is just a basic information that helps identify the person. We need to find out what information we are not collecting. ISP can add in more data fields for the information that needs to be collected.  BCI System: This information can be on the web or not. It allows for photo storage. This is a manual entry system and does not pull from NCIC. ISP is notified every time an individual is entered. The goal is to have an automated system but it is really expensive.  There has been confusion between race and ethnicity. We had to add a field to fix this. County of birth and state are sent to Vital Statistics. This helps flag for missing persons. This could indicate that this person requesting a birth certificate has the missing person.  Barriers:  -Capacity issues (what if the person who is responsible for manual entry is not available?) Having part-time individuals to enter or review information would be great. Automated population would also be good but there would still need to be oversight to make sure the information is correct. Investigations are time consuming. There are some constraints. ISP isn't able to take a complete vacation because there aren't back up individuals to the missing persons information. Does the FBI enter information every day? Could we do an auto connect between NCIC and Idaho's missing person system? Not sure Kevin can answer the question. It appears
	to be a communication issue. Tanea: ISP has a connection to the NCIC switch and as soon as the information is entered BCI is notified.

Agenda		Due Date
		How long does it take for tribal police to enter information into NCIC or do they even use it? Bernie: There is a drastic shortage of staff and new staff that do use the system. Audrey: Dispatch completes some information. Karee: Chief of police enters the information. They just completed the policies and procedures manual. Not sure how long it takes to get information logged into NCIC.
		Sounds like we have one initial issue being that someone needs to enter the information into NCIC. We need to address capacity.
		Once we have an NCIC record started, we have a data entry issue. The capacity issue is that there is only one person that enters the information from NCIC. The vendor would build out the auto connect. Could we get an updated quote? Yes. Need to know the cost of building the interface, the maintenance costs, and what is the timeline for completing building and implementing it. If we got a quote and didn't want to wait, agencies may have funds that could be pooled together to get this moving and then request funding from the legislature.
		How would this help speed up the process of getting people into the database and finding them? How does it help us address the problem? Immediately it will help us get the persons information out into the public sooner. It will shorten the turnaround for this information to the public. The NamUs advisory policy board looked at proposals and send them to the FBI for changes. They have subcommittees that report to the main group. We would have to submit a topic paper to work with them. The process takes about a year. Is there a deadline to submit topic paper? We can submit anytime and then send to subcommittee. For the May meeting, the topic paper would need to be completed within a week of that meeting.

Agenda		Due Date
		What data do we want to collect? We could utilize the misc. field for some data. ISP has amber alert for children, endangered missing person alert (EMPA) (has to have an endangered factor). How are these alerts used?  Amber Alerts: For children has been abducted, is under 17 or younger, or has proven mental or physical disability. Amber alerts will go out within 12 hours of the abduction.
		EMPA: There needs to be endangerment or imminent danger of serious bodily harm or death for missing persons. These persons need to be entered into NCIC. There can be targeted alerts. If there isn't a target, there is a statewide alert. Just received approval for statewide alert on cellular.
		The subcommittee should approve some language/policy for endangerment with factors. Hesitant to use the cellular system for each missing indigenous person as there are quite a few but this could trigger for other actions such as missing person posters, social media, etc.
		Issues to address: Human capacity (automated system) One time funding from subcommittee agencies Funding from Legislature Fields for requested information Endangerment language MOU for NamUs permissions
•	Issue(s) for the Next Meeting	Recommendation to ICJC: budget request for automated system update on missing individuals' information.

Agenda		Due Date
		https://www.facebook.com/IDMPC
5:00 p.m.	Adjourn	

Next Scheduled Meeting: January 24, 2022 Via Zoom